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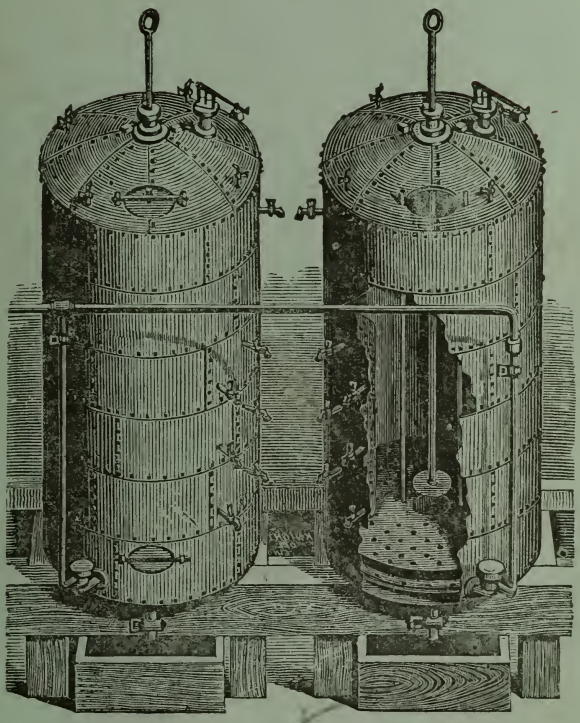
Recorded Vol. 31. Page 274

WILSON'S

No 213.

PATENT

STEAM RENDERING TANKS.



W. H Fuller

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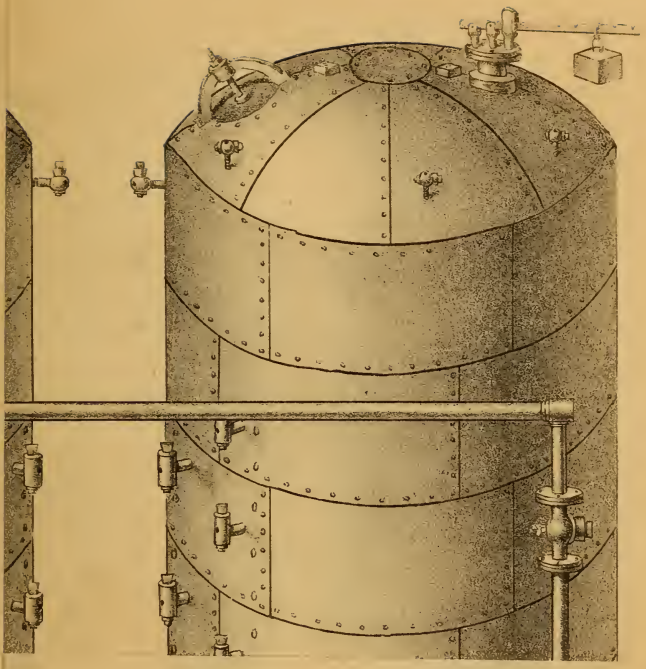
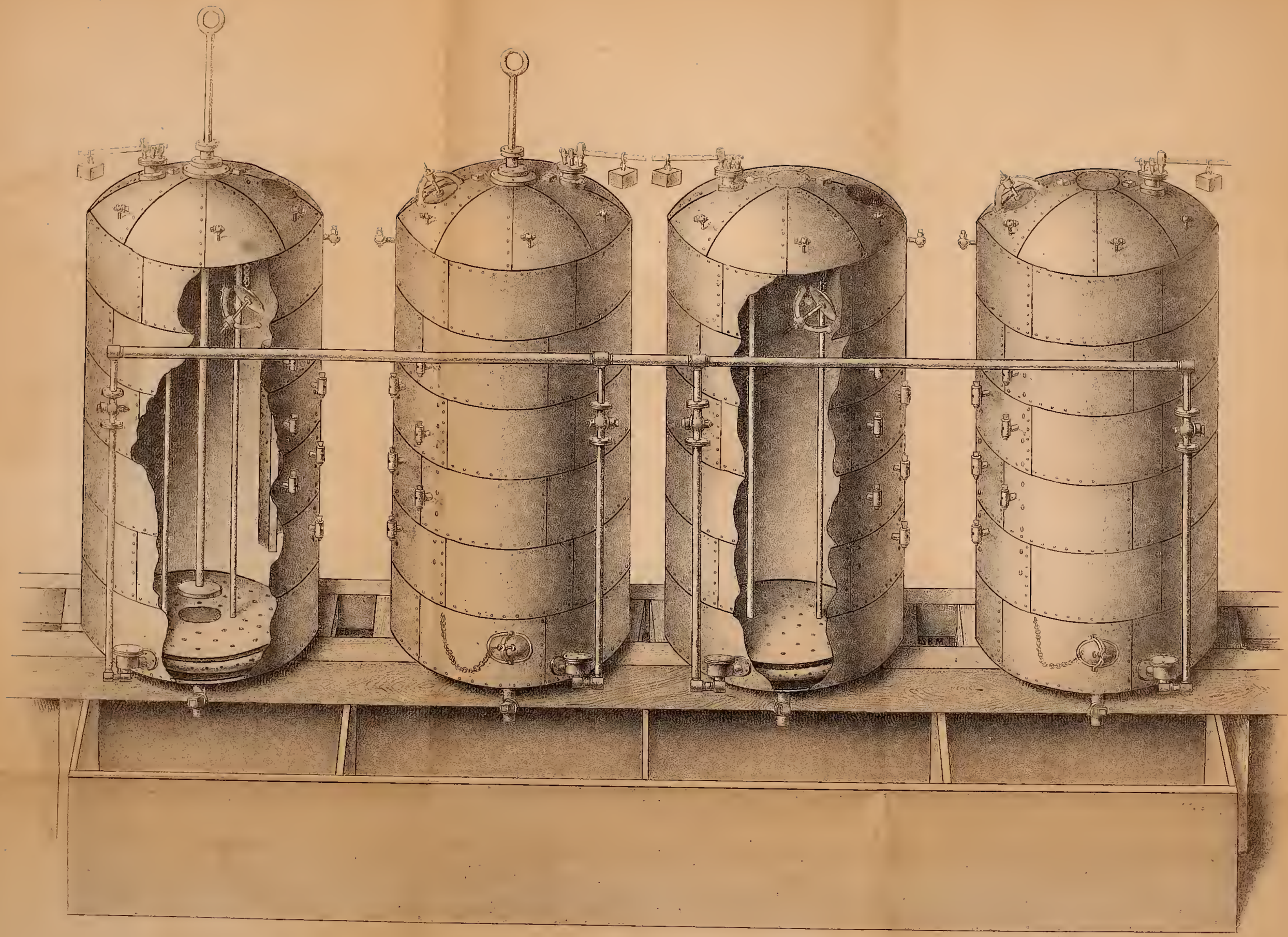
1856.





WILSON'S STEAM RENDERING TANKS.

WILSON'S

PATENT

STEAM RENDERING TANKS,

WITH

DESCRIPTION

AND

DESCRIPTIVE PLATES.

15-13

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10-2491

WILSON'S

PATENT STEAM RENDERING TANKS.

It has been considered desirable, for the purpose of bringing "Wilson's Patent Steam Rendering Tanks" into use, in those sections of the country where the truth respecting the machinery is not accurately known, to collect such evidence of its value as was readily available, and to present it in a compact form for reference.

It is claimed that its superiority consists:—

First.—In the *quality* of the *Beef* or *Mutton Tallow*, and *Lard*, manufactured in these Tanks, which is fully equal to the *best* rendered in any other manner for *all* purposes of commerce, and superior to *any* in its color, purity and ability, to maintain its sweetness in hot latitudes.

Second.—That the same quantity of Tallow or Lard can be rendered by them at one-half *of the expense* for fuel and labor than by any other method.

Third.—That the *excess of yield* is of itself a large profit.

Fourth.—That this machinery is *more economical*, inasmuch as it is not affected by *time*, and is indestructible by *fire*.

Fifth.—That it is the only way by which the entire sheep carcasses, the manufacturing of which has been such a large source of profit at Cincinnati and elsewhere, can be properly rendered.

The three first points are all referred to in the affidavits and letters attached. That from forty to fifty thousand sheep have been rendered entire, reserving only in some cases the hams, annually in Cincinnati, for their Tallow, is a fact, familiar to all in the trade. And the test as to their indestructibility by fire, has been applied in four instances. Once when the Lard House of W. H. Fuller was destroyed by fire in Cincinnati, the four Tanks contained in it were exposed to intense heat; second, at the burning of E. Wilson's Tank and Packing House, where six Tanks were surrounded with inflammable material; third, at the entire destruction of Millward & Oldershaw's establishment, in Kentucky, by fire; and lastly, at the burning of the Lard House at Terre Haute, Indiana, which Tanks are now in use by Henry D. Williams & Co., at Terre Haute. Notwithstanding most of these fires occurred while the Tanks were not in use, and consequently exposed to the flames *inside* and

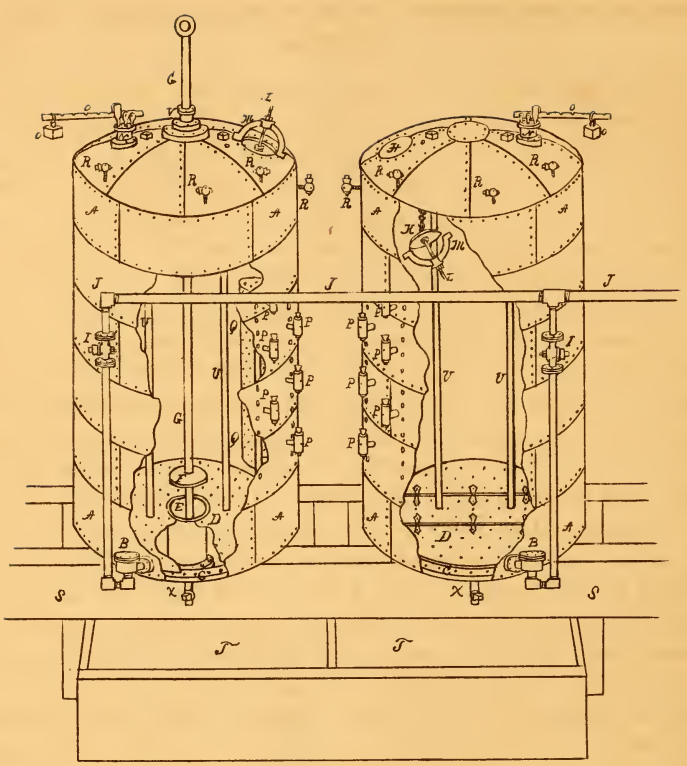
outside, they are *all* now in operation, and as competent to sustain the necessary pressure as when they were first constructed.

The experience of those having the disposal of rights would induce them to suggest that, where practicable, at each *large* Beef and Pork packing point, where the machinery now is, or purposes to be used, an establishment should be formed on the "joint stock plan," the advantages of which have been so satisfactorily and clearly demonstrated by "the Butcher's Association" of New York City, and the various associations, for killing and rendering, formed at different periods by the "Butchers and Tank Renderers" in Cincinnati.

By this plan, each person interested in the business of slaughtering Beef and Pork would have an opportunity of becoming a stockholder and contributor to the business of the company, he having the privilege, of course, of having all his rendering material manufactured by the Tanks of the company at a stipulated and equitable price, and for his share or shares, receiving its proportion of the profits of the company. This method, besides involving much less original outlay in buildings and machinery, would return a large dividend upon the investment, as being owned in common; it not only has a *certain* business secured, but one Tank could not come into competition with its neighbor, thereby, in virtue of its superiority, not only raising the price of manufacturing material above paying value to "Steam Tubs," "Kettles," &c., but advancing the price upon itself. The last named evil is seriously felt at Cincinnati, where there are now about thirty Tanks, with half as many owners, who are usually engaged in active competition with each other, only relieved by an occasional *combination* of interests, which means, in fact, a temporary "Joint Stock Association." Any persons desirous of procuring this machinery can learn all particulars by addressing Ebenezer Wilson, Syracuse, New York; W. F. Johnson, Cincinnati, Ohio, or W. H. Fuller. And they are also respectfully referred to any of the persons now having the machinery in use, for evidence of its capacity to give satisfaction in the qualities referred to above.

The Tanks are in use in the following places:—

St. Louis, Missouri,
Hannibal, Missouri,
Weston, Missouri,
Alton, Illinois,
Quincy, Illinois,
Keokuk, Illinois,
Oquaka, Illinois,
Beardstown, Illinois,
Pekin, Illinois,
Springfield, Illinois,
Monmouth, Illinois,
Burlington, Iowa,
Madison, Indiana,
Vincennes, Indiana,
Jerffersonville, Indiana,
Evansville, Indiana,
Terre Haute, Indiana,
Indianapolis, Indiana,
New Albany, Indiana,
Aurora, Indiana,
Cambridge, Indiana,
Cincinnati, Ohio,
Cleveland, Ohio,
Wheeling, Virginia,
New Orleans, Louisiana.



Description of Tank, as patented, illustrated by Drawings. One representing a Tank with central bolt, and central "Discharging Hole," the other without, and the "Charging Man Hole," as closed. Vide Patent Papers.

"My apparatus consists of a boiler, for generating steam, similar to those in common use for that purpose. (**A A**) a close cylindrical vessel, or tank, made of boiler-iron, and placed vertically; (**B B**) a foot valve and bonnet at the junction with the tank; (**C**) a pipe attached to the said foot valve and bonnet, and perforated with holes, and coiled on the bottom of the tank aforesaid, inside of said tank; (**D**) a false bottom, made of boiler-iron, perforated with holes, placed within the tank aforesaid, and elevated, with supports, about six inches from the bottom thereof; (**E**) a discharging hole, the upper end of which opens above the false bottom, and its lower end passes through the bottom of the tank aforesaid, usually at the centre thereof; (**F**) a cover to the discharging hole: this cover is ground, so as to fit, water-tight, on the opening (**E**); (**G G**) a bolt or rod, attached to the cover, and passing through it from the bottom of the tank to the top. The lower end of this rod has a screw cut on it, to receive a nut, for the purpose of fastening the cover (**F**) down, in the same way in which the man hole (**K**) is fastened. The rod (**G**) therefore, serves as a bolt to secure the cover of the discharging hole in its place. The upper part of this rod passes through a stuffing box (**V**) placed on the head of the tank, and any suitable power applied to it will serve to raise the cover (**F**) of the discharging hole; (**H**) a man hole through which the tank is charged; (**I**) a steam pipe connected with the boiler, and (**J**) a smaller pipe attached to the main distributing pipe with shut-off cocks to regulate the quantity of steam necessary for each tank; (**K**) a plate to cover the man hole aforesaid; (**L**) a bolt to secure the plate aforesaid, passing through (**M**) an arch piece for securing the man plate aforesaid; (**N**) a safety pipe and valve; (**O O**) a lever and weight for the safety valve aforesaid; (**P P P P P P**) are cocks on the side of the tank, placed one above the other. These cocks may be ten inches apart, the one nearest the bottom being three feet therefrom. These cocks are used to draw the rendered or refined lard, tallow or oil from the tank. (**Q Q**) an iron strainer placed over the openings of the cocks aforesaid, on the inside of the tank; (**R R**) a series of try cocks upon the side, near the top and on the top of the tank, to determine the state of the contents of the tank during the process of rendering or refining; (**U U**) rods for bracing the tank, passing from bottom to top and secured by nuts; (**V**) stuffing box on top of tank; (**S**) framed timber work for sustaining tanks; (**T**) vat for receiving the residuum when discharged from the tank; (**X**) a regulating cock to draw off a portion of the contents of the tank, should it be found too full during the process aforesaid; this regulating cock is placed at the bottom of the tank; (**Y**) a man hole or opening for giving admission to the upper side of the false bottom."

DESCRIPTION OF THE OPERATION OF RENDERING OR REFINING AS PRACTICALLY PERFORMED.

Affix the false bottom in its place and close the discharge hole, fill the tank through the man hole on the top nearly full, leaving about two and a half feet at the top unfilled with the substance from which the Lard, Tallow or Oil is to be extracted, or with the Lard, Tallow or Oil to be refined and purified, then secure the man plate (K) over the man hole (H,) then introduce steam under a high pressure from the steam boiler, through the foot valve, into the perforated pipe (C) within the tank, set the safety valve at the pressure required, keep up the full pressure of steam, say from fifty to a hundred pounds to the square inch, for the space of from eight to fifteen hours continuously, as may be required from the condition of the substance to be rendered or refined, and during the process of steaming as aforesaid, carefully and frequently determine the state of the contents of the tank by opening the side try cock (R). If the quantity of condensed steam in the tank is too great, it will be indicated by the ejection of Lard, Tallow or Oil from the try cock aforesaid, and in such a case, the regulating cock (X) should be immediately opened, and the condensed steam be permitted to flow therefrom into the receiving vat (T,) until the Lard, Tallow or Oil shall cease to exhibit itself from the try cock aforesaid. After the eight or fifteen continuous hours aforesaid have expired, discontinue the introduction of steam into the tank, and let the steam escape therefrom through the try cocks aforesaid, and the safety valve aforesaid, then allow the contents to settle, after which draw the Lard, Tallow or Oil through the cocks (P P P, &c.) in the side of the tanks into a cooler of the ordinary construction. After the Lard, Tallow or Oil is drawn off as above, raise the cover (F) from the discharging hole (E) by the rod (G) and discharge the remaining contents of the tank into the vat (T), and if on inspection, oleaginous matter is formed in the vat, return it to the tank and put it through the operation again the next time the tank is filled.

Letter to John W. Coleman, Esq.,

CINCINNATI, January 21st, 1836.

JOHN W. COLEMAN, ESQ.

DEAR SIR:—I am desirous to collate the opinions of those most experienced in the relative advantages of Lard Rendering by Kettles, Tubs, and "Wilson's Steam Tank" process. As you have had under your management vast quantities of material, and are familiar with the various processes of manufacture, you will confer a favor by stating your experience, as to the relative quality of the Lard, and the relative economy of the process of manufacturing.

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM H. FULLER.

CINCINNATI, January 22d, 1836.

W. H. FULLER, ESQ.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to yours of the 21st inst., I have to say, that I have had experience in large quantities of material for many years; for example, this season, in the neighborhood of three million of pounds of Lard stock. Nearly two-thirds of this amount has been manufactured by "Wilson's Steam Tank" process, the balance has been rendered in the ordinary way, with Kettles. I have made no difference in the price, finding many persons prefer the Tank Lard, while others desire the Kettle. For my part, I should give the decided preference to Tank rendering, as the quality is fully equal, while the economy of manufacturing and excess of yield is a very large consideration.

Yours, &c.,

J. W. COLEMAN.

Letter from Thomas J. Martin, Esq., of Louisville, firm of Martin, Owen & Co., New Orleans, and Cobb, Martin & Co., Jeffersonville, Indiana.

CINCINNATI, November 19th, 1855.

W. H. FULLER, ESQ.

DEAR SIR:—I have yours of the 17th inst. In answer, I state that my Pork Packing House at Jeffersonville is using "Wilson's Patent Iron Tanks," and consider it the best possible mode of rendering Lard. My house in New Orleans has sold large quantities of Lard rendered in this way, since Wilson first erected his Tanks at Cincinnati. And I am fully satisfied, from having kept it over frequently through the summer season, that it will keep if properly rendered, as well as that from Kettles.

Respectfully,

THOMAS J. MARTIN.

The following are some of the depositions taken in the suit of the Illinois Central Railroad, *vs.* William F. Johnson, at Chicago, October 1st, 1855, and days succeeding, to condemn land. This evidence was produced by Major Johnson to prove the value of his establishment, for the purpose designed by him of rendering the Lard and Tallow and the offal of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, which establishment, he contends, is materially damaged, if not entirely destroyed by the Railroad. The persons giving testimony are well known as among the most extensive operators in the business, and their evidence must be considered conclusive as to the value of the machinery over any other known method of rendering, either the finest description of Lard and Tallow, or the extracting the grease from the coarsest offal.

Deposition of Charles Wilson, of St. Louis.

After being sworn, and replying to questions relating to Major Johnson's establishment, and giving his opinion as to the injury arising from the Railroad location, says:

"The property would rent for $10,000 per annum. I am acquainted with the business for which such establishment was used, and know its value for such purposes. I think that there can be twenty thousand dollars made by carrying on the business of rendering in the establishment, per annum. I have been engaged in the business thirteen years. On cross examination, says: I reside in St. Louis, Missouri, am engaged in the business. I use three Tanks for rendering offal. It is my business. My establishment is at Pekin, Illinois; live there half the time. Should think Johnson's establishment cost twenty thousand dollars. The Tanks can use one hundred and eighty thousand pounds of material every twenty-four hours.

(Signed) CHARLES WILSON.

Deposition of William P. Samuel, of the firm of Samuel & Moss, of Hannibal, Missouri.

After being duly sworn, says: Resides near Hannibal, Missouri. Business is rendering Grease with "Wilson's Iron Tanks" for the last six years; is acquainted with their use. Runs the Tanks one course every twenty-four hours; they *can* be run once in from fourteen to eighteen hours with Lard and Tallow. In rendering Lard, Tanks will use seventeen thousand pounds carcass material each course; offal material would probably weigh less. (After some testimony as to the injury to Johnson's establishment, continues,) We paid five thousand dollars for the patent right to use Wilson's Tanks in our County. Should think the rent of Johnson's establishment would be worth ten thousand dollars per annum, exclusive use; it would be worth to the tenant fifteen to twenty thousand dollars per annum, expenses, six thousand dollars, deducted. Employ three Tanks, which are, so far, sufficient for our County.

On cross examination, says: The Tanks were invented by Ebenezer Wilson, now of New York. Our Tanks cost us about one thousand dollars each, set up. The boilers of Johnson's would cost about eight hundred dollars each, and five hundred dollars to set them all up.

(Signed,) WILLIAM P. SAMUEL.

The firm of Samuel & Moss is one of the largest packers of Beef and Pork on the Mississippi river, and their Tallow and Lard, rendered by Wilson's Tank process, is fully equal to any.

Deposition of J. E. Norwood, of Quincy, Illinois.

Being duly sworn, says: Have examined Johnson's establishment; the property is worth as rent ten thousand dollars per annum, and the tenant can make ten thousand dollars per annum profit. I have used the same kind of Tanks seven years. The Tanks of Johnson will use of carcass material ninety-six thousand pounds, or twelve thousand pounds each Tank, every

twenty-four hours. If the work was pushed to the utmost, they could do more.

On cross examination, says: Have lived in Quincy twenty years.

(Signed,) J. E. NORWOOD.

Deposition of Ebenezer Wilson, of the Town of Syracuse, County of Onondaga, and State of New York.

Being duly sworn, after several interrogatories as to his knowledge of the various modes of rendering, the length of his experience in business, &c., he is asked:

What is the comparative value of this process of rendering, compared with all other kindred modes, as to economy of process, time, quality, yield and ability to do a large business in a short period?

He answers, he thinks it at least thirty per cent. to thirty-three per cent. more valuable than any other known mode, as to economy of process, time, quality, yield and ability to do a large business in a short period of time.

Are you acquainted with the large stock markets of the Mississippi valley? what opportunities have you had of knowing them? to what extent is Wilson's Patent used, and its general reputation throughout that region?

The witness answers, that he is acquainted with the large stock markets of the Mississippi valley; has known them by personal observation and knowledge since the year 1848. The Patent is, to a large extent, used by the principal establishments for that purpose throughout that region.

What acquaintance have you with the facilities for obtaining materials in Chicago, for such business, and how does it compare with other large markets where said machinery is used?

Witness answers, that he has been in Chicago market a part of one season for such business, and made observations in relation to that subject; and, for the offal of cattle, it exceeds any other place or market where such machinery is used; and for hogs, witness considers it fully equal to any on the Mississippi or Ohio valleys, with the necessary facilities to carry on such business.

After some questions as to witness' familiarity with Major Johnson's establishment, and his opinion as to the effect of the location of the road upon the premises, he is asked—What is the annual rent of said establishment worth, in working condition, and relieved of the railroad?

He answers, that he thinks the annual rent of said establishment would be worth, in working order and condition, and relieved of the railroad, ten thousand dollars per annum, besides the tax to the patentee, which is two thousand dollars per annum.

How many pounds of carcass material can be used daily in said establishment, and what would be the per diem expense, excluding fuel?

Witness answers, that at least one hundred and fifty thousand pounds of carcass, exclusive of water, could be used daily in said establishment, when driving to its utmost extent; and from one hundred thousand to one hundred

and twenty-five thousand pounds, when driven ordinarily, or moderately; and the per diem expense, excluding fuel, would be from twenty to twenty-five dollars per day, depending upon the price of labor.

What is the usual annual rent of Tanks, of the size of those used by Johnson, for the right of use, as paid by those using them?

The witness answers, that the usual annual rent of Tanks, of the size of those used by Johnson, for the right to use, as paid by those using them, is two hundred and fifty dollars per Tank.

(Signed,) E. WILSON.

Deposition of Robert McCabe, of the County of Des Moines and State of Iowa.

State your present occupation, and whether you are acquainted with the use of "Wilson's Patent Machinery" for the rendering of Tallow, Lard and Grease; and, if so, how long have you been so acquainted?

Answers. I am now engaged railroading; was formerly engaged in packing Beef and Pork; I am acquainted with Wilson's Patent Machinery for rendering Tallow, Lard, &c., and have been so acquainted since the year 1848.

Do you not own the right of running four Tanks of said Patent in Texas? if so, what did you pay for the right?

I do. I paid one thousand dollars a year for the use of the four.

What are the comparative advantages, if any, in the use of said machinery against any other known mode of making Grease from concrete substances, as regards economy, yield, quality of product, and ability to do a large business in a short time?

The advantages are great above all others known to me, as regards economy, yield, and quality of product; and, as to ability to do a large business in a short time, is far superior to any other method.

What would be a fair annual rental for said property, and what would be a reasonable profit for the rentor to make?

Ten thousand dollars per annum would be a fair rental. I would be glad to take it at that, for a term of years, with the privileges he had before the railroad interfered. I should expect to clear ten thousand dollars a year on that rent.

(Signed,) ROBERT McCABE.

Deposition of Israel McTaggart, of Indianapolis, State of Indiana.

Being duly sworn, says:—Has been engaged in rendering Lard in all processes; difference is great. Tank process yields thirty-five or forty tierces. Tub process twelve or fifteen tierces with the same amount of labor and fuel. The Tank product is better than the Tub and nearly equal to the Kettle.

Have examined Johnson's premises, think the site a good one; railroad serious objection; without road worth eight or ten thousand dollars per annum, now, with road, worth nothing.

(Signed,) ISRAEL McTAGGART.

Deposition of Levi Ashbrook, of St. Louis.

After being sworn, says:—Have been acquainted with the "Wilson Tanks" for the last five years. I pay two hundred and fifty dollars per annum for each Tank; that is, for the right to run the Tanks. Have examined Johnson's establishment. With Johnson's privileges, and his business prospects, should think, ten thousand dollars a fair rent per annum, and I think the tenant could make ten or fifteen thousand dollars per annum, if run to its full capacity. I agree with witness, Charles Wilson, as to the capacity of the Tanks for business. The mode of rendering with "Wilson's Tanks" is considered a superior mode, making a better article, and can be operated cheaper. My estimate of the value of Johnson's privileges is with the understanding that he has the right for the city and county.

(Signed,) LEVI ASHBROOK.

Mr. Ashbrook is connected in Packing and Slaughtering, with Ames & Co., St. Louis, and his operations are the most extensive, and his establishment the most complete in the city of St. Louis.

Deposition of Jabez Reynolds, of Cincinnati.

After being sworn, says:—In 1843, E. Wilson came to Cincinnati, and arranged for using his Tanks. In that season, I constructed heavy vessels for rendering Grease in that city. The process adopted at that time in the use of those vessels was successful, and combined the process that was afterwards patented by Ebenezer Wilson. The "Tank Rendered" Lard is the best Lard now known in commerce. I have kept it four years in my house rather than use new Kettle Rendered Lard. I am not conversant enough with the various modes of rendering Lard to decide upon the relative economy of these modes. The "Tank" mode of rendering is decidedly the most expeditious. By the Tank mode of rendering, "stale material" can be worked successfully. I have been engaged or connected with the business more or less for twenty years, every year. Almost the entire hog product of Cincinnati is operated in "Tanks," the market product, being the refuse of the markets, is mostly rendered in Tubs.

(Signed,) JABEZ REYNOLDS.

Mr. Reynolds is of the firm of Reynolds, Kite & Tatum, of Cincinnati, and has been engaged in making kettles, presses, &c., for rendering Tallow and Lard, and making the fixtures for Tubs, for "Steam Rendering Lard and Tallow," and has been familiar for twenty years with the different machinery

used in the processes of rendering; for the last thirteen years, he has manufactured and fitted up a number of the largest establishments using Wilson's machinery, and is most reliable and competent authority.

Deposition of W. H. Fuller, of Cincinnati.

Being duly sworn, says: Commenced with Wilson the first Tanks which were up in 1843, and was engaged several years in disposing of rights, and have been extensively engaged in running them. Have manufactured by this process, the offal of three thousand head of cattle. Five hundred thousand hogs have been killed in a year in Cincinnati, and most of the offal, heads, &c., rendered in Tanks. Have rendered all kinds of material. Rendered in one year, for one concern, of "gut fat" alone, one and a half millions of pounds, in Cincinnati. Agree with the other witnesses as to the Tanks' capacity; each Tank will hold seventeen thousand pounds. Three runs may be made in forty-eight hours. The economy is shown by the amount of labor and fuel and quantity of material. The expense by "Tanks" is not more than one-fourth that of Kettle Rendering, and the product from five to twelve per cent. greater, according to the quality of the material. Never run a Tank at less than at the rate of fifty dollars each run, nett charges for the run. Have run seventeen hundred sheep at a run with four Tanks. Would have given ten thousand dollars per annum for the use of Major Johnson's premises, and should have anticipated making ten thousand dollars a year. "Steam Tank Lard" is as good as the best; there are less impurities in it. We get from Lard stock, of the coarse and fine description, an average of eighty to eighty and a half per cent., by Tanks; from Tubs and Kettles, five to twelve and a half per cent. less.

(Signed,) W. H. FULLER.

Deposition of Ambrose Taylor, of Cincinnati.

After being sworn, says: Have a Tank establishment in Cincinnati; three Tanks; render hogs' heads principally. There is a good deal of economy in the Tank process over any other. Tank Lard is *drier* and will *keep better* than that by the wooden Tub process. There is economy in running eight Tanks, over three, as a certain quantity of steam is required. Have examined Major Johnson's establishment; without the railroad, would be worth ten thousand dollars a year; would be cheap at that, and would expect to make ten thousand dollars a year. I offered nine thousand dollars, the year before last, when the season was half over, for the exclusive use of Tanks in Cincinnati.

(Signed,) AMBROSE TAYLOR.

Deposition of Francis Beresford, of Cincinnati.

Being sworn, says: Am a butcher; engaged in it all my life. Live in

Cincinnati. Been acquainted with Tank Rendering for seven or eight years; used them in connection with my establishment, and have rendered eight or nine thousand sheep per annum. Have rendered six hundred sheep per day; could have rendered more. Get sixteen cents per head, slaughtering and rendering. Think the "Tank" process, all things considered, saves one-fourth, and think the product better. Have examined Johnson's premises; never saw better for the business. With the road the establishment is destroyed. Rent worth eight or ten thousand dollars per annum.

(Signed,) FRANCIS BERESFORD.

Mr. Beresford had two establishments for slaughtering hogs, sheep, and cattle, and his concern killed as many as any other in Cincinnati.

Deposition of Samuel Smith, formerly of the house of Lot Pugh & Co., of Cincinnati.

After being sworn, says: Have had experience with Tubs and Tanks. The Tanks are most profitable. Have rendered forty thousand sheep in a season. Have put four hundred sheep in a "Tank" at a run. Johnson's site, without the road, a very good one; rent worth ten thousand dollars per annum, leaving fair margin for profits.

(Signed,) SAMUEL SMITH.

Deposition of George H. Shotwell,

After being sworn, says: That there was a party came to Chicago two years since, to hire Johnson's establishment, but declined taking it on account of the road. This man said he could pay ten thousand dollars per annum and make a good business.

(Signed,) GEORGE H. SHOTWELL.

Deposition of Sanderson Robert, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

After being sworn, answers as follows:

Interrogatory First.—State your business at this time, whether you are acquainted with Wilson's Lard Rendering Machinery, how long you have known it and whether or not, you are familiar with its use?

Answers. I am engaged in the Lard Rendering business *now*, and have been more or less so for the last nine years, using Wilson's Tanks and Lard Rendering Machinery, with the use of which I am familiar.

Interrogatory Second.—Are you or not, the owner of such property at this time? if so, how many Tanks do you use, where are they, and what is the value of your establishment?

Answers. I own at present, and use six of these Tanks; they are in my Rendering Establishment on Deer Creek, Cincinnati, which establishment has cost me over thirty thousand dollars.

Interrogatory Third.—What are the comparative advantages of such machinery in manufacturing Lard, Tallow and Grease of all kinds, as to the facility of doing a large business, the economy of the process, the yield, and quality of product in rendering carcass material of Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, as against any other known mode?

Answers. The advantages of this machinery over all other, for the purposes mentioned in the last question, are incalculable. Indeed I know of no other mode or machinery by which the entire yield of which such substances are susceptible, can be had; added to which, there is by this machinery and process great saving of time, fuel, risk and labor; the former an indespensable requisite, the season for this sort of work being short.

The fourth and fifth interrogatories relate to the eligibility of Major Johnson's site at Chicago, for an establishment for carrying on the Rendering of Lard, Tallow and Sheep, and the damage done to it by the location of the road.

The sixth interrogatory relating to the above-referred premises, is, what would be a fair annual rental for this establishment relieved of the railroad, and what might the rentor reasonably estimate his profits to be over the rent?

Answers. I would consider eight to ten thousand dollars a year a low rental for such an establishment at Chicago, possessing as I understand it to do, an exclusive privilege at that point, of Wilson's Patent Tanks and Machinery; at such a rental, with the present amount of slaughtering done at Chicago, the profits would be large; with the business of Chicago in the prospective, *very large*.

(Signed,) S. ROBERT.

Deposition of Edward F. Wilson, of the City of Cleveland, County of Cuyahoga, State of Ohio.

Witness being duly sworn, answers to the following questions.

Interrogatory First.—State your business, the length of time you have followed it, and your acquaintance, if any, with "Wilson's Patent" for rendering Lard, Tallow and Grease, from carcass material?

Answers: I am engaged in the Beef and Pork "Packing" business; have been thus engaged for twelve years, and am well acquainted with Wilson's Patent for rendering Lard, Tallow and Grease from carcass material, and have been for about ten years. My father was the patentee; and I have used it constantly in my business since the patent was obtained, which was in 1844.

Interrogatory Second.—What markets have you had experience in as a manufacturer?

Answers: I have had experience with the Louisville, Kentucky markets, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Cleveland, Ohio markets.

Interrogatory Third.—Have you examined W. F. Johnson's Lard Factory, at Chicago?

Answers: I have.

Interrogatory Fourth.–What is the facility for procuring material in Chicago for supporting such establishment?

Answers: Chicago affords facilities for that purpose to a greater extent than any market I know of.

Interrogatory Fifth.—What would be a fair rental for said establishment? and what would be a fair and reasonable profit to the rentor or on the rental?

Answers: Eight thousand dollars would be a fair rental per annum, without the railroad, and at the least calculation, five thousand dollars would be a fair and reasonable profit for the rentor, over the rental.

Interrogatory Sixth.—What are the comparative advantages, if any, of Wilson's patent mode, over any other known modes of rendering Grease, &c.?

Answers: By Wilson's patent mode, double the quantity of Grease, &c., may be rendered at the same expense, and in the same time, to any other mode known, producing a better article and a much greater yield from the same material.

(Signed,) E. F. WILSON.

These depositions are verbatim with those used in the testimony, only omitting some questions and answers relating entirely to questions of damage to Johnson's property, an inquiry not pertinent to the present purpose.

Cincinnati, January 2d, 1850.

Eben Wilson, Esq.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry of the relative quality of "Steam Rendered Lard," and "Kettle Rendered," I beg leave to say, that as far as my experience goes, I have found Steam Rendered superior to Kettle Rendered, but as I had not had any Lard Steam Rendered till last year, at Allen & Co.'s house, Louisville, and not being then sufficiently satisfied of its merits, I had all my Lard pass through the Kettles from the Steam Tanks, and "Kettle Dried," and have pursued the same process this year. The Lard so rendered, proved much superior to the Kettle Rendered, side by side, and in the summer stood the test of hot weather far the best. So did also lots of it which were shipped to Havana, and elsewhere during the heat of summer. I pay ten cents per hundred more for having my Lard so rendered at Louisville this year, than Adams & Co. offered to render it in kettles.

(Signed,) W. P. WINCHESTER,
Junior of the firm of
E. A. & W. P. WINCHESTER,
Boston.

Louisville, January 1st, 1850.

We take pleasure in stating that we have had in use for several years the Lard Machinery known as "Wilson's Patent," and that we consider it a highly important improvement; that, in our opinion, the yield of pure Lard from the rough fat is much greater than in the kettle rendering, and that the

quality of the Lard is superior to any other in this market, that it stands warm weather and southern latitudes better, retaining under the most trying circumstances, its sweetness, color, and firmness.

(Signed,) W. &. C. FELLOWES & Co.

Terre Haute, Ind., May 21, 1850.

The subscribers have used "Wilson's Steam Tanks" for rendering Lard, and fully concur in the opinion of Messrs. W. & C. Fellowes & Co., of Louisville, as to the superiority of their method of rendering, to any other known to them. They have made large shipments of this Lard to New York, and the prices have been fully equal to those obtained for the Pure Leaf Lard shipped by them at the same time, and rendered in kettles.

(Signed,) H. D. WILLIAMS & Co.

Cincinnati, November 4th, 1850.

I purchased of E. Wilson & Co., some fifty thousand dollars' worth of No. 1 Lard, during the winter of 1848 and 1849, the same having been rendered by his Iron Tanks. The Lard rendered in this way I found to be very superior, and when I sold it in the fall, some six or eight months after, I found it sweet, hard, and in every way in good order. I give Lard rendered by Mr. Wilson the preference over all other.

(Signed,) R. W. LEE.

November 4th, 1850.

We stored the Lard for Mr. Lee—mentioned above—frequently examined it, and freely concur in all he states relative to its superior qualities.

(Signed,) JAMES WILSON & Co.

Cincinnati, January 1st, 1850.

The subscribers having purchased and manufactured several thousand barrels and tierces of Steam Lard, rendered by Mr. E. Wilson's Tanks, would state that the quality of the Lard is of a superior kind, producing a clear Oil and a better Stearine than the Kettle Rendered Lard.

(Signed,) M. WERK & CO.

Cincinnati, January, 1850.

We would certify in relation to the Steam Tanks invented and patented by E. Wilson, of this city, that we find them an invaluable auxiliary to the slaughtering and packing establishments conducted by us—as they produce from the same material better Lard, Tallow, and Grease, at much less expense and a better yield than any other mode known to us, and without that offensive effluvia pertaining to tubs or other vessels in common use.

(Signed,) L. PUGH & CO.

Cincinnati, May 23d, 1850.

E. Wilson, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—Having used your "Patent Tanks" for rendering Tallow and Lard, under a high pressure of steam, we would recommend them as a great improvement in rendering Lard and Tallow. In the rendering of Lard in Tanks, we find the article much nicer, and it has kept through the summer perfectly sweet and hard.

In the rendering by this process, we think the yield is much greater than by any other method we have ever used, and the expense is less than one-half.

(Signed,) GEO. H. HILL & CO.

Hannibal, August 13th, 1850.

Mr. E. Wilson:

Dear Sir:—We have in use your "Patent Tanks" for rendering Lard and Tallow. We considea it an important improvement. In our opinion, the yield of pure Lard from the rough fat is far greater than in the Kettle Rendering, and the quality of the Lard is superior to any we have ever seen. The Lard made by us last season brought in New Orleans, one quarter of one cent per pound more than No. 1 Kettle Rendered. In rendering Tallow and Grease, we believe the advantages to be the same as in rendering Lard.

(Signed,) SAMUEL & MOSS.

New York, June 18, 1850.

Mr. W. H. Fuller, Terre Haute:

Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of the 30th ult., we would say that we have received and sold a good deal of the Lard rendered by "Wilson's Patent Steam Tank," and when made from good material, have found the quality such as ranks in our market as No. 1, and have always sold it at the regular market price for that quality.

(Signed,) WORK & DRAKE.

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